



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

treated as of indefinite duration, yet as a matter of fact it can only be temporary, hence if at the outbreak of a war the time during which a contract with an enemy is to be performed is such that the war is reasonably likely to outlast it, the contract should be dissolved, but the converse proposition is not necessarily true.

The author's incisive examination of the cases old and new bearing on this question is recommended to all students of this branch of legal investigation.

THE LAW OF COMMERCIAL PAPER. By William Underhill Moore. Edited and prepared for the press by J. B. Read. Appleton & Company, New York, Chicago, London, 1918. Pp. xviii, 309.

This is a hand book prepared for use in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin. It presents the law of commercial paper in a series of paragraphs containing the rules of the Negotiable Instruments Law with the principles and rules of the law merchant. The work presents the rather unusual combination of accuracy and comparative freedom from technicality. It is not intended for the use of law students, but for those who intend to follow a business career and wish to acquire some knowledge of this important branch of commercial law. Professor Moore, who assumes the principal responsibility for this work, gives to it the weight of his acknowledged authority in this field. The index contains a reprint of the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law of Illinois and Wisconsin. Although intended primarily for students in these jurisdictions, it may well be recommended as a text book in commercial courses elsewhere, to be supplemented, however, by the instructor's reference to variations in the rules of law in other jurisdictions.

HANDBOOK OF MILITARY LAW. By Austin Wakeman Scott. Cambridge, 1918. Pp. 104.

This little book is published by Harvard University for use in the Students' Army Training Corps in the course on Military Law and Practice. In view of the demobilization of this corps, the book remains as one of the monuments of an interesting period in the history of American colleges. It may still be of value to any one interested in the subject of military law and unable or unwilling to examine the official manual for courts martial and the articles of war, the acts of Congress and the decisions of the courts which constitute the original sources of information. Professor Scott has obviously devoted much time and thought in making the selections for this book and in arranging his material.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN PRIZE LAW. By Charles Henry Huberich and Richard King. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. Pp. 61.

This is a reprint of a study appearing in the *Columbia Law Review*, June, 1918, with some additional matter relating to "Unneutral Service" as set forth in an amendment to the German Prize Code. The article notes the principal decisions of the German Prize Courts up to February, 1918.